

LATE NEWS NOTES

From Coas Files.

The San Francisco ferry tower is to be restored. Agitation in favor of Home Rule has been started in Scotland. Rogers and Rockefeller are out of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. Harry Thaw's mother will ask the court to pronounce her son insane. The Pope has announced that he will appoint no new Cardinals at present. The next term of Stanford will open in August, instruction beginning on the 30th.

Th convicts in Washington penitentiary are to be put to work building roads. The general health conditions on the Isthmus of Panama are said to be excellent.

It is said that the Southern Pacific is about to pay a dividend on its common stock.

Carter H. Harrison is the president of the Bryan League lately reorganized in Chicago.

Secretary Root was given a most enthusiastic reception on his arrival at Para, Brazil.

Mr. Harriman has asked the city of San Francisco to build him a fine passenger depot.

Two army contractors in England have been fined for furnishing adulterated food to the troops.

The California street railway, in San Francisco, has been sold to the traction syndicate there.

Attorney General Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri says that the trusts are common malefactors.

The Calaveras grove of big trees in California is threatened with destruction by mountain fire.

Nine dayloads of whisky, sent to the Presidio relief station in San Francisco, have gone astray.

A pest of dogs, coming from no one knows where, has descended upon the town of Merlin, Oregon.

A Berkeley, California, negro tried to kill a boy who owed him twenty-five cents and would not pay.

There has been a marked falling off in the number of suicides in San Francisco since the earthquake.

Lord Curzon is said to be menaced with a disease that it is feared will end his life within a very short period.

The Assistant United States Treasurer at San Francisco says there is no demand for Panama Canal bonds there.

A warrant has been sworn out in Ohio for the arrest of John D. Rockefeller on a charge of violating the anti-trust law.

The Mayor of Jersey City has made an offer to marry all couples that come to him, without charge, hoping to start a boom.

Bishop Conaty of Los Angeles will strictly enforce the ordinance providing that Catholics must be married in the forenoon.

Mrs. Leslie Carter, who married a cheap actor named Payne, will get a divorce. She has only been married a few weeks.

A Roman Catholic cathedral to cost millions is to be built in Brooklyn, New York, on the site of the old Kings' county penitentiary.

Bourke Cockran is said to have visited San Francisco to make a deal with Hearst in behalf of Tammany. It looks like it was made.

Governor Higgins of New York has had a political conference with the President, who still has an interest in Empire State concerns.

Ingleide jail, now used as a detention prison by the county of San Francisco, is pronounced a death trap because of consumption germs.

An emigrant train in Wyoming, four wagon loads of men, women and children, was attacked by bandits and all the emigrants murdered.

Santos Dumont has built a new airship in the form of an immense bird, three hundred feet long. It is driven by a twenty-four horse power motor.

The Republicans will make a desperate effort to capture Missouri this fall. Vice-President Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon are to lead the campaigners.

An army teamster in San Francisco has told a story to the effect that he hauled whisky sent to the relief station down town and sold it—under orders.

The peace conference between the commissioners of Salvador and Guatemala was held on board the United States cruiser Marblehead, nine miles at sea.

Chief Justice R. D. Marshall, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, has been accused in the Legislature of that state of asking for a rebate on his life insurance policy.

Congressman Richard Bartholdt of Missouri is in London preparing for the conference of the Interparliamentary Union. The purpose of the meeting is to put an end to wars.

A Chicago evangelist named Joseph Best came down out of the pulpit to lick a convert whom he had previously called a liar, and then went back and finished his sermon.

On her trip from Cape Blanco to Cape Flattery, the Hamburg liner Memphis was followed by a school of whales, and one of them rammed her twice amidships. She was not damaged.

Two women of Santa Cruz, California, claim to have heard strange music made by no human means during the death agony of an old soldier who died in a house several blocks away from them.

An order is to be issued by Secretary Taft making eight hours a legal day for all laborers employed on government work, and providing for the punishment of bosses who work men longer.

Wm. Grear Harrison, society man, leader of athletes and for more than thirty years a resident of San Francisco, has at last renounced his allegiance to King Edward and become an American citizen.

It develops that the new husband of Mrs. Burke-Roche, the daughter of millionaire Frank Works, is a riding school instructor whose real name is Cohen. He took the name of Botonyi when he adopted his trade.

Captain J. S. Killian, of the United States army, has been found guilty of battery in a San Francisco police court for an alleged assault upon a woman in the bread line. The woman applied for flour, and the captain put her out of the line.

Prof. Charles Zueblin, of the University of Chicago, has created a sensation by a lecture in which he suggested probationary marriages of six months, during which time a man and woman can find out whether it is possible for them to live together.

The Holy Rollers at Monrovia, California, have stirred up the neighbors because the sectaries are threatening to sacrifice their own eldest children by fire. One preacher of the faith said it would be most acceptable for the believer to burn himself alive.

R. S. Jones, a rich Los Angeles man, has found his way to a drunk cell in New York. He was taken from the Fifth Avenue Hotel suffering from nervous trouble, and the police bundled him into a patrol wagon and put him in with the common drunks. His wife in Los Angeles thought he had gone to Europe.

It is charged that Abe Ruef and Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco were interested in a wholesale liquor business, and that they compelled the saloon men to buy of them, before the fire. Evidence of this is said to have been uncovered in searching among the ruins of the burned wholesale place of business of the Hilbert Mercantile Company.

General R. H. Warfield met his death in a collision between a local train which he was trying to catch and the railroad auto to the Mount Tamalpais railway. He had taken the auto to catch the train, and it was being rushed over the road when the local came whizzing around a curve ahead. The driver of the auto jumped, but General Warfield was caught and crushed.

WILLIAM HAYWOOD, CONSUL.

(Continued from Page 1.)

and consular reorganization bill is the consulate general at Seoul, Korea, which is expected by State Department officials to prove also one of the most difficult.

"To this post is being sent one of the ablest additions to the service that Secretary Root could find—William Haywood, of this city. With a long and brilliant record in consular and international commercial work behind him, it is anticipated that Mr. Haywood will live up to the expectations of the Administration and open up the new field in Korea to American trade.

"Mr. Haywood is already preparing to leave for his new post and expects

to be able to take up the duties of his office early in September. This will not be done, however, till he has had conferences with Luke E. Wright, the new American Ambassador at Tokio, as to the situation in Korea, as affected by the Japanese protectorate.

"This protectorate, which is galling to Koreans, is responsible for the most difficult phase of the new work of Mr. Haywood. At the present time the situation at Seoul is reported to be alarming.

"Japanese police officers are reported to have surrounded the palace, holding the Emperor virtually a prisoner. To the American consulate in Korea and the State Department the Emperor has made requests that an asylum be afforded him by this government, as he fears assassination at the hands of the Japanese.

"The request of the Korean Emperor to be given protection in the American consulate, which was formerly the legation, has been denied by this government. So far as this government is concerned, there is no Emperor in Korea, and the former ruler is looked upon as a subject of the Emperor of Japan, the same as any other Korean or Japanese.

"Prince Min, a leading statesman of the little Hermit Kingdom, whose office as Minister to France was abolished as a result of the protectorate, came to America to make a protest and appeal to President Roosevelt as the 'humane ruler,' but the tragic suicide of his brother on account of the political situation, just before his arrival on American soil, completely unnerved him and his plea developed to be only a feeble statement of the situation. Even then he was not officially recognized by the State Department. This incident was followed by the return to his native country of Mr. Kim, the Korean charge d'affaires in Washington.

"When Korea lost her identity in the diplomatic world, E. V. Morgan, formerly a clerk in the State Department, was American Minister, while Gordon Paddock, of New York, was secretary of legation, and vice and deputy consul general. Since the legation was abolished Mr. Paddock has remained at the post in a consular capacity.

"Mr. Haywood's connection with the State Department dates back many years. For several years he was a clerk in the department, and was later confidential clerk to different assistant secretaries. He was appointed consul general to Honolulu in 1897, he being the last person to hold that office. When Hawaii was passed into American control, Mr. Haywood was made the first revenue commissioner for the Islands, and in 1901, he resigned this position to become the agent in this country of the Hawaiian planters, which office he has since held. While in Honolulu for this government, Mr. Haywood made an excellent record, especially during the Spanish-American war. He will be accompanied to Korea by his wife and son and daughter."

CONTROL OF HOUSE MAY CHANGE.

A peculiar feature of congressional politics just at present is the scepticism among men of both parties, who come into Washington, about the control of the National House during the last half of President Roosevelt's administration. Three months ago the Democrats here were in high feather. With the wind-up of Congress these Democrats became depressed and practically every man of their party faith, returning here, who voices his confidential opinion, says that a Democratic victory cannot be figured out.

The Republicans left Washington for their homes, well satisfied with what Congress had done. The President's commendation for the legislation enacted were ringing in their ears. They saw in that commendation a keynote for their own stumping tours. But the report has been brought back here repeatedly since then that the people are not crediting Congress with the sweeping enactments of the session, but are crediting the President. So enthusiastic are they over the President's activity that nothing is said about what this or that Congressman did or how he voted.

"There is wild fire abroad this year," said a member of the cabinet, who has been out in the states every week or two, as he commented in pessimistic vein today about the situation. "I don't believe in the prophecies that we are going to have either an easy campaign or an easy victory."

One of the very first tasks the Republican Congressional Committee and also the individual Republican Congressmen will have to undertake, is to drill into the popular mind an impression that somebody, except the President, is responsible for the laws of the last six months. They do not look upon that as a very pleasant effort. It must be done in considerable part by indirection, for there is risk in plucking any of the laurels already awarded the President. A mass of campaign material is being prepared here. It will not be ready for general circulation till along into September, but will emphasize the work of the first session of Congress and supplement the work of the army of Republican orators, which will begin to move about that time.

The Democrats are doing nothing as a Congressional organization. They are incapable of any effective work in that direction. Their headquarters here will prepare some campaign literature, write a few circular letters to candidates, and help in getting speakers to go upon the stump. They have no prospects of securing any campaign fund. Northern candidates have no confidence in the committee. Their attitude is well expressed by a New England Democratic Congressman, who said some weeks ago that he should not advise any friends of Democracy to send money to the committee. "What little we can raise in my district," he added, "I shall advise using right at home. It will all be needed to meet necessary expenses in the state. Our local Democrats can handle it more wisely than anybody in Washington."

ELECTORAL SIGNS.

The September elections in New England will be scanned this year, as usual, for a sign, but in some respects the election in Representative Littlefield's second Maine district will be to the Republicans of the country at large most interesting of all. He has the unqualified official opposition of the American Federation of Labor. Next to Speaker Cannon himself, there is no Republican candidate whom President Gompers would better like to defeat for reelection. And it is the uncertainty about the attitude of organized labor, which causes pessimistic Republicans to dwell so much upon that overworked phrase—"general unrest."

The normal Republican majority in Mr. Littlefield's district is several thousand. Mr. Gompers has already been in the district this year and promises to go there on a stumping tour later on. If he fails to "make good" in his threat that the Federation is strong enough to defeat Congressmen who incur its displeasure, he will lose in the first open test of the campaign. The demoralizing effect upon his pretensions in other districts that hold elections in November can easily be forecasted, if Mr. Littlefield runs ahead of the rest of the ticket in the second district or if he has anything like a normal majority.

Considerable of the Republican uneasiness is due to a feeling that their own voters may be indifferent. In years gone by they have had plenty of money to get the indifferent voters out. They will have a lot of money this year, gathered from numerous sources, but probably not enough to use as lavishly as heretofore for that purpose. There have also been indications that the business world will be in an unfriendly mood. Some disquieting reports have been received from manufacturers, who are large employers of labor. These men may prefer at least to remain neutral in the coming campaign, where they have been important factors in rolling up Republican majorities.

There has been a rough Democratic canvass of congressional districts, since adjournment. It shows prospects of electing hardly more than 120 Democratic members, unless there be an upheaval. The Democrats feel gloomy because they contemplate these surface conditions; the Republicans because they are afraid of what may be under the surface. ERNEST G. WALKER.

ACTING JAPANESE CONSUL TAKES UP KOMORA CASE

The case of Hideidi Komora, the Japanese who was arrested and held in the police station for nineteen days without any charge being made against him, and then set free, has been taken up by Acting Japanese Consul Matsubara, who has called the matter officially to the attention of the Governor. Mr. Matsubara writes that he has asked Sheriff Brown for details of the affair and that the letter of that official in response is not of a tenor altogether calculated to give satisfaction to the complainant. As the acting consul has no power to deal with minor officials, and no wish to do so, he has accordingly referred the case to the Governor to take such steps as he may see fit.

Governor Carter will institute an investigation on his own account.

The man Komora, it appears, was accused of an assault upon a child, although no formal charge was entered, and was taken to the police station where an effort was made to get him to leave the

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REPORT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF

The Young Hawaiian Loan and Savings Company, Limited

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 30, 1906.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans on Real Estate.....\$ 1,900.00	Capital Paid In.....\$ 8,953.00
Loans on Securities other than Real Estate.....6,172.71	Surplus Fund.....28.33
All other Loans and Discounts.....24.25	Undivided Profits.....469.79
Due from Banks and Bankers.....2,774.09	Dividends Unpaid.....1,578.62
Cash on Hand.....158.69	
\$11,029.74	\$11,029.74

I, Henry C. Hapai, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statements are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1906.

HENRY C. HAPAI, Treasurer, The Young Hawaiian Loan & Savings Co., Ltd. JNO. M. KEA, Notary Public, 1st Judicial Circuit, T. H. 7479

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In an affidavit sent to the Acting Japanese Consul, he denies most emphatically that he was guilty of the thing of which he was accused.